

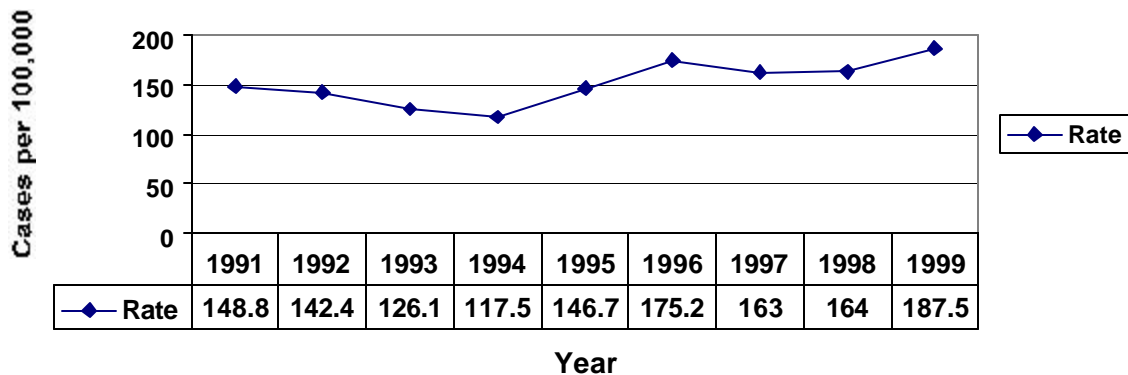
CHLAMYDIA

Chlamydial infection is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by obligate intracellular bacteria, *Chlamydia trachomatis*. The disease is characterized by urethritis in males and mucopurulent cervicitis in females, both of which may be asymptomatic. Possible complications in males include epididymitis that can lead to sterility. In females, a complication is salpingitis with risk of infertility or ectopic pregnancy. Eye and lung infections in newborns are the consequences of genital infections in their mothers, which are transmitted during birth. Endocervical chlamydial infection has been associated with increased risk of HIV infection.

Laboratory Criteria for Confirmation:

- Laboratory confirmation of *Chlamydia trachomatis* by direct IF test with monoclonal antibody, EIA, DNA probe, nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) or cell culture.

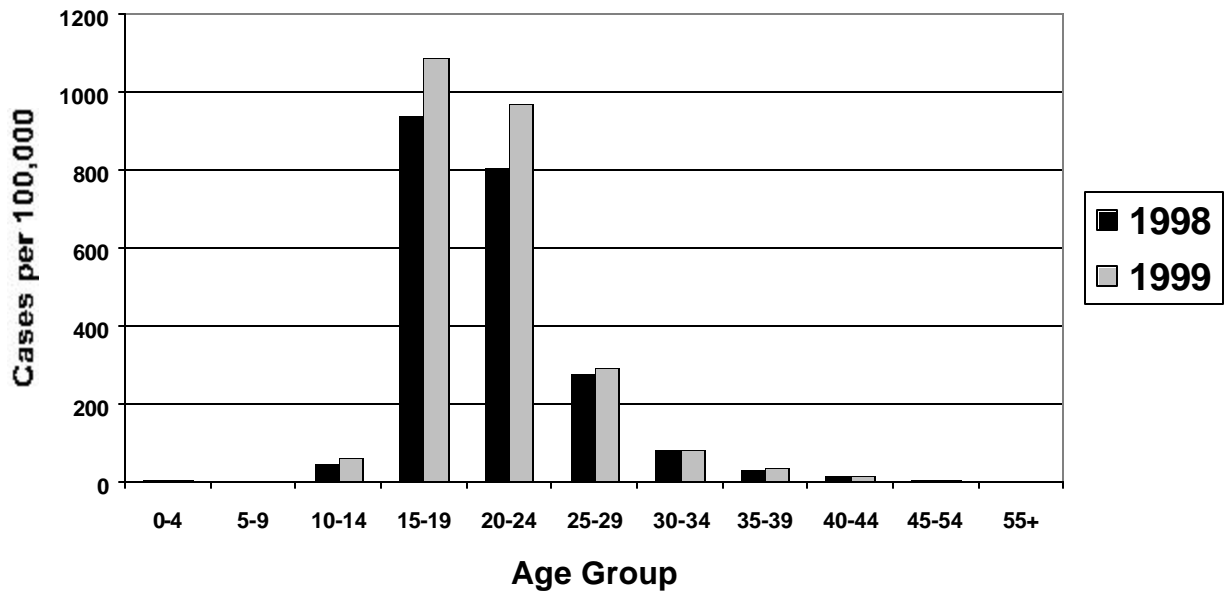
**Chlamydia Incidence, Kentucky
1991-1999**



	1998	1999
Number of Cases	6441	7378
Rate per 100,000	164.0	187.5
Rate by Gender (per 100,000)		
Female	256.0	295.0
Male	57.0	70.0

	1998	1999
Rate by Race (per 100,000)		
White	78.2	96.6
African-American	666.0	775.0

Chlamydia, Age-Specific Incidence Kentucky, 1998-1999

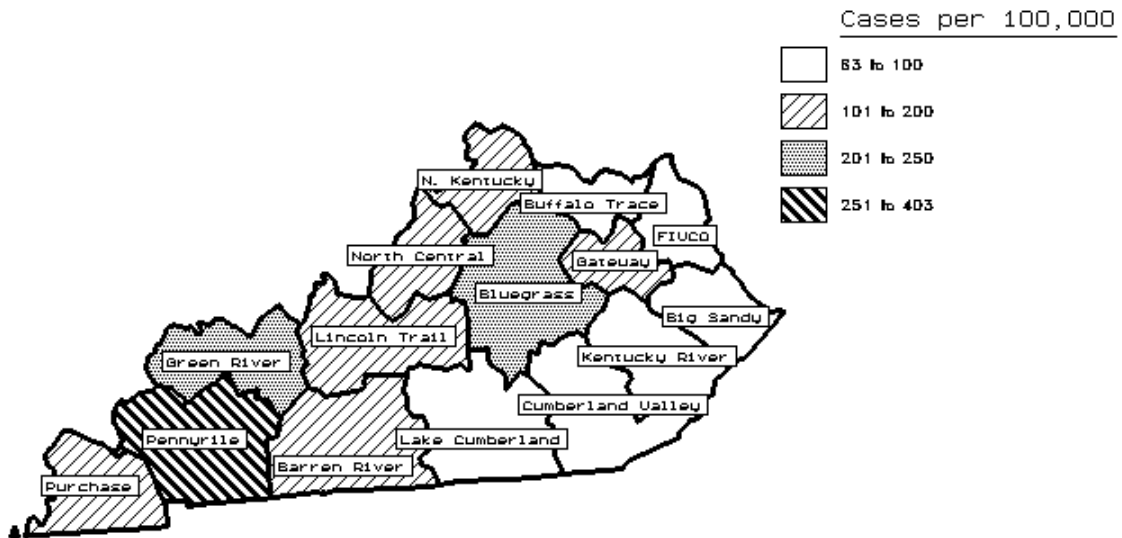


Chlamydia, Age-Specific Incidence, Rates per 100,000 Kentucky, 1998-1999

Age	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54	55+
1998	7.2	1.5	48.2	940.0	803.0	275.0	84.0	32.0	16.0	4.6	1.6
1999	4.2	1.1	61.3	1086.0	968.0	293.0	84.0	38.0	14.0	6.7	0.6

Persons in the 15-19 year age group had the highest reported incidence in both years, followed by the 20-24 year age group.

Chlamydia by District, Kentucky Average Annual Incidence, 1998-1999



The Pennyriple District had the highest rate in both years, 1998--- 438 per 100,000 persons and in 1999---- 368 per 100,000. In 1998, 60% of the cases in this district were reported from Christian County which includes reports from the Fort Campbell military base, and in 1999, 72% of the cases were reported from Christian County.